



Liesemer Opposes Export of Gas

At Union School Here



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International Vice-President and Canadian Director of the United Packing House Workers of America, who will be one of the lecturers at the Union Institute in Edmonton and Calgary.

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"Very Important People" Involved

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BY DORIS FRENCH

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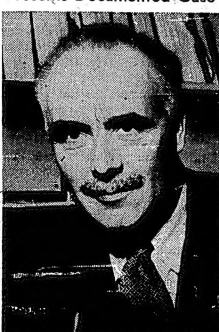
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Presents Documented Case



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Sask.'s Cheap Insurance

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The Federation was represented by a delegation from all parts of Canada, and received by the prime minister and members of his cabinet. The presenta-

In Throne-Speech Debate



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"We are convinced," he said, "that the great gas reserves, if kept within Canada, will make Alberta and Western Canada eventually one of the big industrial regions of this continent. We have so few advantages compared to the already industrialized United States that we should not surrender to them what advantages we have. Industries which would come to Alberta to use our gas will not come if we send our gas to them," he warned.

He pointed out that if gas is exported to Spokane and Seattle, a branch line would probably be taken into Trail, B.C., and overnight, he said, "one of Calgary's largest industries, the Alberta Nitrogen plant, will close up and the work will be carried on by its parent organization, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in Trail." He cited this as an example of what export of gas to the United States would do to industries already established in Alberta or industries that otherwise would come to Alberta.

"I trust sincerely that this legislature will never permit this province to be further exploited in this fashion by the Wall Street imperialists who are daily not only growing wealthy on our resources but who would now take our physical resources away from us as well as the money that is made from them."

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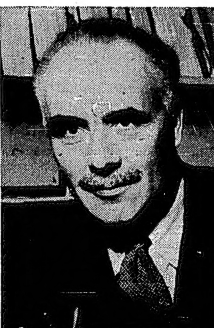
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Another Brushoff For Labor

—A. J. E. LIESEMER, C.C.F. Member for Calgary,
Speaking in the Throne Speech Debate in the Alberta Legislature on Monday

IT IS a matter of great disappointment to me and to thousands of trade unionists in Alberta that the Alberta government has indicated that it does not intend to give any consideration to opening up labor legislation for a study of labor's very reasonable requests this year. There is some justification in regular periodic consideration of such things as workmen's compensation which involves a special committee holding hearings over a period of a year, but there is no justification in denying the right of organized labor to appear before a committee of this House while the session is on to state its case.

The least controversial request of labor is the request that where an employer rejects the award of a board of arbitration the onus for any subsequent dispute should be upon the employer who so refuses to accept such an award. As it stands now this one-sided anti-labor legislation that is on our books places the onus for labor disputes on the labor union every time, even when the board of arbitration says that the labor union is in the right.

If the honorable member from Drummheller wants to keep labor from supporting the C.C.F., either by affiliation or financially or at the polls, then it is about time that he uses his influence with his party—if he has any—to have it take a friendly attitude instead of a hostile attitude towards organized labor.

The member from Drummheller was completely irresponsible in his statements with respect to labor contributions to the C.C.F. In the first place, he used as his starting point the example of his own constituency where there was not even a C.C.F. candidate. But his hatred for the C.C.F. and his fear of it, caused him to drag in the C.C.F. even where it did not take any part in the election.

In the second place, as the member knows, under section 83 of the Alberta Labor Act, all assessments of the union are only made by the written application of the individual and so no political assessment could have been made or enforced without consent.

Unions Own Business

As to what the union does with its funds in reserve in its treasury, does the honorable member seriously suggest that the union should be denied the democratic right to use those funds as it pleases? I can understand the annoyance of the member if a union used funds to oppose his election. I can also understand the desire of a union to see defeated a person with such an undemocratic outlook and a supporter of a government that foisted on labor last year's iniquitous Bill 91.

Denied Opposition

Like Russia and the satellite states, we in Alberta have no

official opposition in this House. If the honorable member had his way, like Russia and the satellite states, there would be no opposition in the country.

Often, Mr. Speaker, when new appointments to the cabinet have been made, I have wondered why the honorable member, Mr. Taylor, has been passed up in favor of individuals that seemed to me to have less capacity. The other day for the first time it struck me that the cabinet, knowing the honorable member better than us, has simply decided that even the Social Credit government of Alberta could not afford to have as a cabinet member an individual who could be relied upon to embarrass it from time to time with such irresponsible pronouncements.

But the honorable member from Drummheller, Mr. Taylor, went even farther. He suggested that others were using totalitarian methods. What could be more totalitarian than the scarcely veiled threat expressed by the member that if labor unions persisted in financial support of the C.C.F., they would lose some of the few privileges they now enjoy under the Alberta labor code? I resent such a threat on behalf of my labor constituents and labor across this province. I am sure the constituency of Drummheller will resent this totalitarian threat to their political freedom.

I trust that the premier or the minister of industry and labor or someone with the authority of the cabinet will hasten to assure labor that there is no intention on the part of this government to regiment trade unions either into a Social Credit union of electors or out of their democratic right of political freedom. As far as either Mr. Roper or I are concerned, neither in Alberta nor elsewhere has the C.C.F. received funds from a union, not that that would not be the union's right. In Britain, labor, co-operatives and farm unions financially support the Labor party.

No Politics in the Union.

The attitude of the member from Drummheller is the logical result of the old slogan of "No politics in the union." That slogan is an invention of the Big Shots to disarm their victims. Everything affecting our standard of living is a matter of politics—minimum wages, rural electrification, prices, taxation of co-operatives, and a host of other things. The Big Shots in the international financial circles do not hesitate to support the Toryism of this Social Credit government with radio broadcasts denouncing the C.C.F. The power monopoly does not hesitate to use full-page ads. to support the Social Credit policies that support it.

S.C. Would Tie Political Arm. But the slogan of no politics in the union is used to persuade

labor, farm and co-operative organizations to use only half their fighting strength. For these bodies to fail to apply political means is like a boxer going into a ring with one arm—his political arm—tied behind his back while his monopoly opponent has the free use of both political and economic arms. That is why the common people have lost so far.

Turns Them Down

When the farm organizations come to the Alberta cabinet and say, "Pledge give us rural electrification, under people's ownership," they are received politely by the cabinet and told "No", and the interests of the power monopoly are served. When the co-operatives ask for freedom from double taxation, they are refused. When labor unions merely ask for reasonable labor legislation this monopoly-ridden Social Credit government turns them down. But when these organizations come and say, "We want fair labor legislation, we want publicly-owned rural power, we want freedom from double taxation, and if we don't get it we'll use our democratic right to elect a government that will give it—in other words, when they discuss political action in the union and use democratic political action; then will the people wage a winning battle against the fifty Big Shots. And then, of course, the days of this Tory government that still misapplies the name of Social Credit to its administration, will be no more.

Inevitability of Socialism

One of the government speakers the other day expressed surprise that the C.C.F. in Alberta should persist despite failure to gain a majority at the polls. The answer, sir, is not complex. It is because we are part of a movement which is right and which is inevitable. Free enterprise is giving way to monopoly enterprise. Production is taking place under an ever larger and larger scale. Small individual enterprise is everywhere being pushed to the wall by ruthless monopolies, because economically they are more capable. Under this law of the jungle, which we call free enterprise, capitalism, only the most capable survive.

Freedom Under Socialism

And so soon man's only individual freedom in the economic world will be found under democratic Socialism. Big industry is here to stay. It is now a choice. Will these big industries be owned by the people and run for the people's benefit or will they be owned and run by the Big Shots for the benefit of the Big Shots? Will planning be done by private monopolists over whom we have no control, or by elected representatives of the people whom we control by our vote?

The answer that democratic people are giving all over the democratic world is that we shall socially own; plan and control our own destiny. That is democratic Socialism and that is why Democratic Socialism is winning in Great Britain, in New Zealand, in Australia, in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and even in the new Germany now that the horror of Nazism has been removed.

Will Win Here Too

And that is why Democratic Socialism will win here too. The Honorable member from Drummheller was horrified at food rationing in Great Britain. Is it not better to have rationing so that all get enough than to have

Rehabilitation of Amputees Aided by U.N.



Philippine amputees learn to use their new artificial limb by working in the garden of their hospital. This occupational therapy program was designed with the help of a United Nations consultant, who served in the Philippines under the United Nations international social service program, which is being expanded during 1949.

freedom for the few of wealth to buy and waste what their wealth permits them to do while the many have only the freedom of undernourishment and starvation. That would be the situation if the honorable member's Tory friends were in power today, as it was when they were in power in England before the war. Is it not better, I ask, is it not true freedom? Well, the Tories may not think so, whether they call themselves Conservatives in England or Social Crediters in Canada. But the people of Britain think so after four years of experience.

Even while the honorable member was speaking with such horror of British Socialism, the common people of England were celebrating the 31st Socialist by-election victory in England. Socialism in Britain has broken an all-time record. So happy are the people of England under Socialism that the British Labor party has not lost one seat in one by-election since it came into power four years ago—a record that has never been even approached in all the thousand years of British history.

Democratic Socialism is the inevitable way because it is the only free way. That is why we in the C.C.F. persist and will persist until Canadians achieve freedom

from economic royalists. And that is why Social Crediters, who only give lip service to Social Credit but are really the most reactionary of all the Tories, hate us so. Because they know that they are only the final rampart of reaction and are bound to go and be forgotten and because they know the C.C.F. is a part of that Democratic Socialism which is bound to triumph across the whole democratic world.

Can't Stop Progress

The 19th century was the century of the winning of political freedom. In Europe from 1815 to 1848 the Austrian, Metternich, worked tooth and nail to prevent it. And for that brief span in history he succeeded. He could delay but not stop human progress. And

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RECOVERY BECOMES CRISIS

The basic flow of the "free enterprise" economy, namely its inability to distribute for consumption the ever-increasing volume of goods, creates fantastic patterns in the march of "problems". The contradictions border on Walt Disney's comic strip if



it were not so tragic for a confused and suffering humanity.

When ever I have fifteen cents to spare I get myself a copy of "U.S. News and World Report." It's a business magazine

with up-to-the-minute reports on what's cooking in the economic pot from U.S. to Timbuktou. It tells you about current political trends on this continent and elsewhere in the world. What are the prospects, the hopes, the misgivings for those who so desperately believe that capitalism is the last word in human relationships and any change would jeopardize civilization itself? For instance, you are told in a lettergram that "business prospects in Western Europe are brightening rapidly. Recovery really is taking hold. Industrial production is noising above pre-war levels. Export drive is paying off." And so on. "A picture of cheerfulness and hope, indeed."

Before you have finished reading the cheerful report you come to something like this: British manufacturing circles fear growing competition overseas. Sharp upswing in German production has British businessmen worried. German exports of machinery, automobiles, scientific and optical instruments, cutlery, chemicals, are expected to cut into British and other markets. Japanese textiles, too, are a growing challenge to European recovery. "Scramble for export markets by Western European countries means cutting of prices and profits."

"Nobody knows the troubles I have" would really be an appropriate theme song for wobbling capitalism as it staggers under a load of "problems". You see, the very recovery which capitalism sets out to accomplish, and of which it sings and boasts creates a crisis that becomes a problem. What to do with the goods that recovery produces? Isn't it fantastic? And tragic. Because countless millions are in need of food and shelter and comfort. The potential for alleviating this need has been multiplied with war ravaged plants restored. Recovery is being achieved. Yet—worry, worry, worry. What to do with the goods? How to find a market for the glut of raw, oats, oil, lumber and piles of desirable manufactured goods?

Businessmen are coaxing labor on one hand to produce, produce more and more. In the next breath telling labor that, unfortunately, markets are shrinking, and labor must go on short time or factories must close. Governments are pressed for greater war expenditures to divert labor in the manufacture of war weapons. The same

THE SWEDISH PRESS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: About one month ago I got from a friend the 'People's Weekly' of Dec. 4, 1948. He said there should be an article about the Scandinavian countries and as I came from Sweden last May I was most interested. On page 6 I found it—"Labor Press" to the Fore."

Accidentally I worked in Stockholm at A/B Tidningsstatistik, the Swedish audit bureau of circulations. I know the circumstances of the Scandinavian newspaper world quite well and therefore I would like to make some corrections and additions as regards the above-named article."

In Sweden there are 33 (not 35 as your article names) Labor newspapers and 32 of those are dailies. Their total circulation is 490,000. Stockholm's "Morgon-Tidningen", established in 1885, has a net circulation of 46,700 (not 60,000) and "Afton-tidningen", established in 1942, of 62,700 (not 80,000). The latest is owned mostly by the central organization of the Swedish trade unions. "Afton-tidningen's" deficit in their first year of appearance was \$1,641,000, on 1943—Ser. 1,022,000 and together till 1946 the deficit grew to 6 million Ser. (\$1,666,000.)

The following table will give you a clear picture about the significance of the Labor press in Sweden:

Political Party	Vote at elections	No. of Papers	Total Sales
Conservative	44.0%	34.3%	23.3%
Leftists	19.6%	26.2%	43.9%
Social Democrats	44.4%	14.5%	15.9%
Non-political	21.1%	25.1%	16.9%

The net circulation of the Copenhagen's Social-Democrat is at the present \$3,036, the Labor weekly, "Hjemmet's Søndag" obtains to 92,750 copies.

When you would wish some further information I will stay at any time at your disposal.

Yours,

R. WEILER.
Box G, Barons, Alberta.

CONFUSSION OF TERMS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: One of our greatest handicaps, it seems to me, is the existing chaos in terminology. So for instance we hear people sneering at, democracy when they mean capitalism, or defending capitalism as "the British (resp. American) Way of Life" with arguments relating to democracy.

Many confuse co-operation with corporation, co-operative with corporative. In the courts a company is considered as a legal person, an individual, and hence we find Colonel Drew preaching the sanctity of "private ownership" when he is actually referring to corporate ownership. We too fell into this trap and often sneer at private property, initiative, etc., though we really favor it.

We believe in freedom within

old pattern, the same old remedy: war, boom, bust—war, etc.

No lesson has been learned from two tragic, devastating wars. Truly, the ancient Greeks were right; whenever the gods would destroy—they would make them mad. Whatever we may think of Karl Marx and his theories on social revolution, one thing is certainly hard to deny and that is his prophecy that Capitalism will collapse from the contradictions within itself. It digs its own grave and takes millions of lives with it.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

the Moral Law (page Immanuel Kant); others understand freedom as the freedom of a weasel in the chicken house; which leads to confusion, worse confounded.

Another abused term is Communism. As an economic system, which is the proper definition, it has always been a Christian ideal though found impractical so far. What we find in Russia is state capitalism, the economic system married to a form of dictatorship as a political system. In Germany you had "private" capitalism married to political dictatorship, meaning that the trusts usurped the functions of the state. Democracy, totalitarianism, despotism, etc. are political systems while Capitalism, Socialism, Communism, etc. are economic terms. You may have any desired combination of the two, hence, Social Democracy.

We accept the Marxian theory (why not law?) of surplus values as correct. So do Social Crediters and many high tier, orthodox economists, e.g., Roger Babson, but we are referred to as Marxists, implying that we are materialists and atheists. Actually we are none indebted to Saint-Simon, Robert Owen, and the Rochdaleans than to Marx for our ideas. Atheists, or more often people who have been misled to believe that they are atheists, we found-in all parties.

As for materialism it exploded with the experiments of Curie and Rutherford, etc. and was a dead issue long before the C.C.F. was born. As a matter of fact we have put more emphasis on spiritual values, on freedom, justice, tolerance, brotherhood, compassion, etc. than has any other party. But because we aren't satisfied with lip service, because we insist on seeing the concrete "fruits of the Spirit", we are called materialists, the censurer of course being an idealist. According to such reasoning the Samaritan of the parable was a materialist while the Bible-thumping hypocrite who "when he saw him, passed by on the other side" was an idealist.

S. V. SANDBERG.

R.R. 2, South Edmonton.

NO CLOTHING FOR PENSIONERS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The Alberta government is to be warmly congratulated upon its announcement that its present inadequate old age pension of \$37 is to be increased to \$40. This is a \$3.00 increase, an almost insignificant 10 cents a day. With a growing revenue of millions upon millions of dollars derived from oil, beer, wine and watered liquors, would not this 10 cent advance be too great a strain upon the provincial treasury, or does the federal government pay a share?

Neither the federal nor the provincial governments provide old age pensioners with clothing. Having spent the proposed old age pension of \$40—\$30 for board and lodging and the remaining \$10 for indispensable incidentals how long will it take an old pensioner, 70 years or older, to save \$50 or \$60 with which to buy a new suit of clothes? And having spent his pension of \$40 in this way where will he obtain money with which to purchase shirts, underwear, socks, footwear, headgear, etc.? Are these old men and women being forced into crime, to borrowing money that they can't return or to thievery? This is a serious indictment

against our provincial and federal governments.

An old-age pension should be now not less than \$60 a month. B.A.S.

Calgary.

PASSES ON WARNING

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In April 1948, I took out a hospitalization policy with a private insurance company to cover hospitalization for "any one member of the family up to a maximum of ninety days at four dollars per diem for any one illness."

Quarterly premiums covering a family of five (self included) are \$8.75, totalling \$35.00 yearly.

In August, 1948, my eldest son (14 years) contracted polio and is still at the University Hospital, Edmonton, undergoing treatment for this malady.

His recovery has been very slow and there is a definite possibility that he will require hospitalization for much longer than the six month "free" period allowed by the provincial government... whereupon I will be obliged to foot the bill.

To date the insurance company has paid the bill (approx. \$38.00) incurred by my son at the Isolator Hospital but refuses to accept further premiums from me unless I sign an endorsement "deleting this dependent from the policy."

Since my policy clearly entitles me to a coverage up to a maximum of ninety days at four dollars per diem for any one illness I have refused to sign the endorsement and my last premium (for the quarter commencing Feb. 1st) has been returned to me.

This company claims that payment of the premium at the beginning of each quarterly period constitutes a "renewal" of the policy which they are at liberty either to accept or reject.

Despite the fact that no "days of grace" for tardy payment of premiums are allowed by this company, I had never allowed this policy to lapse... and in consequence fail to see how the prompt payment of each quarterly premium would constitute a "renewal."

Since the offer of the C.C.F. party to institute state hospitalization (if elected) has so far been rejected by the misguided electorate of this province, about all that remains for them to do in such connection is to warn actual and prospective purchasers of hospital insurance against such practices... through the columns of their party organ.

This I sincerely hope that they will undertake... as I have little

other means of passing on the warning.

M. W. COLE.

Hondo, Alberta.

Calgary Resents

(Continued from page 1)

right to refuse that particular plan. "While the government may be within its legal right," he observed, "there can be no conceivable moral right for the planners of Edmonton to retain a grant unless the people of Calgary allow themselves to be regimented into the pet plan of the Edmonton planners." He pointed out that half the money was to be made available by the Dominion government.

"I can't imagine any country outside of Russia where bureaucratic planners would so thwart the will of the people democratically expressed in a plebiscite," he charged. "Without doubt this is another example of the doctrinaire opposition of this government carried to the extent of complete sabotage of the federal government's willingness to provide the money for socialized hospital services to the people of this province."

Commenting on the urgent need for a University for Calgary, Mr. Liesemer said: "If this government believes in equality of educational opportunity for all the people of Southern Alberta as well as Northern—and if you believe that education of our people is an investment that will pay dividends in the development of our physical and human resources then it is your responsibility to provide that equality of opportunity by making that investment."

"Hundreds of the young people in Calgary and the southern half of the province annually are losing forever their chance at education and their chance to make their fullest contribution to the welfare of this province solely by the intransigence and stubbornness of a government swollen by its long tenure of almost dictatorial powers. These young people and their successors for the next few years will have to lose forever their chance unless I am incorrect in the assumption that this government will not move. It is your opportunity to prove that I am wrong, and no one will rejoice more if you do so prove by providing only what is their right for the boys and girls who graduate from the high schools of Calgary and southern Alberta."

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March 5, 1949

A GOOD CAUSE

THE Canadian Red Cross Society has begun its annual drive for funds for the conduct of its work in the coming year. The total amount being asked for is five million dollars. This is not enough to meet the year's budget, the balance to be made up from the last remaining surplus of funds collected during the war.

The Red Cross does a great work, in peace as well as in war. "Wherever war with its dark woes or fire or flood or famine goes—there too go I." It is the helping hand in every kind of emergency.

In Canada the blood transfusion service which provides free blood for transfusions in all hospitals has become a great boon to many. In Alberta, which was the second province to inaugurate the service, thousands of persons have received the benefit of it, and unquestionably many lives have been saved. It is a great humanitarian project and worthy of every support.

No one will ever regret money donated to the Red Cross.

DANGEROUS PROPOSAL

ONE of the most dangerous threats to Canadian nationhood is that of provincial isolationism. It is seen in the raw in the nationalist movement in Quebec, where Premier Maurice Duplessis is waging constant war on the idea of a united nation.

George Drew, leader of the Conservative party, who only a few years ago was shouting for a stronger central government, has, to get votes in Quebec, joined the hue and cry for "provincial rights."

The other corner of the Axis, the Social Credit government in Alberta, under the slick hand of Attorney-General Lucien Maynard, is beginning to reveal its position. The resolution now before the legislature, opposing the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council unless there is first set up a court composed of judges representing the various provinces to deal with constitutional cases, is an example of provincialism which should be opposed by every Canadian.

A court composed as the attorney-general suggests would be a log-rolling body of special pleaders which would be more concerned with making deals than it would with impartially interpreting the constitution. It is a thoroughly dangerous proposal.

'JOY' OR 'GLOOM'?

IN A recent issue of this paper there was a picture of a new coal-loading machine called the "Joy-Loader", which, the caption said, had brought "gloom" to miners because of the number of men it would replace.

There has been some suggestion that this was the wrong approach to the development of such a machine; that it should be welcomed with joy instead of gloom as a means of eliminating hard work.

We agree. From an academic point of view the mine worker who is put out of a job would probably agree too. But an academic argument probably wouldn't be accepted by the corner grocery in payment for food. So the "gloom" is real.

But it shouldn't be that way. In Britain, where the mines have been nationalized, it is not that way. The miners there are most anxious to get the labor-saving machinery. They know that the grocery bill won't go unpaid because of it; that no one in Britain will go hungry because too much of anything has been produced in the country. That can happen only in the anarchy of capitalism.

HOW GENEROUS

IN THE 1948 session of the Alberta legislature when the Workmen's Compensation Act was before the House, the members received a report to the effect that there were thirty-one widows under the Act who received twenty dollars per month, 351 who got thirty-five dollars per month, and 102 who were paid forty dollars per month.

The new Act passed in the 1948 session provided for an increase in the widows' pension to fifty dollars per month, but the increase applied only to those widows whose husbands were killed after March 31st, 1948. All the other widows on the roll were to continue to receive the amount they had been receiving.

The minister of Industries and Labor was greeted, by hearty desk-pounding when he said in the legislature last week that there were now no widows under the Workmen's Compensation Act living in Alberta, who were getting less than thirty-five dollars a month!

That is something to applaud about. With an accumulated surplus of fifty million dollars in the public accounts, it is a matter of great pride to the Social Credit members of the legislature that the widows of men who have been killed in Alberta industry are being so well taken care of. None of them are getting less than thirty-five dollars a month!

THE THIRD COLUMN

BIG DROP IN DEBTS.

Hon. C. E. Fines in

Monetary Times:

"Financially, I was able to report in my 1948 (Saskatchewan) budget address that our public debt had dropped from \$214,253,120 at April 30, 1944, to \$146,744,565 at December 31, 1947. This represented a reduction of 32 per cent., a record unparalleled by any province since Confederation. The sinking fund, increased by over 50 per cent. to nearly \$39,000,000 put us in the position of having the second highest sinking fund of any Canadian province. The assistance we have been able to render our municipalities, together with improved economic conditions, has also resulted in a drop in municipal indebtedness from \$68.4 millions at the end of 1939 to \$17.7 millions at the end of 1947, a reduction of 74.2 per cent."



A LEOPARD DOESN'T CHANGE HIS SPOTS!

As Conservative Member for Oldham—elected in 1900—Mr. Churchill reappeared as soon as Joseph Chamberlain's formula (protectionist) made its appearance. And this is how he talked when he wanted to become a Liberal to fight that formula: "The Tory party is the party of the vested interests—corruption at home; aggression to cover it up abroad; the trickery of tariff jugglery; the tyranny of the party machine, sentiment by the bucketful, patriotism by the imperial pint, the open hand at the public chequebook, dear food, for the million, and cheap labor for the millionaire."



THE STATE OF THE SENATE

Gerald Waring and Robert McKewen in The Standard,

Montreal:

"In Ottawa, if you want to get off by yourself, you can't do better than drop in at the Senate. Many days you won't find even the senators there."

"A man could die in the Senate galleries and have a good chance of going unnoticed for several days. A solitary Canadian Press reporter keeps a lonely vigil in the Senate press gallery."

"The Senate sat only seven of the first 13 days of the session. The sittings usually lasted two or three hours. In that time the Senate debates filled just 31 pages of Hansard. The total for the House of Commons in the same period was 492 pages."

"The importance, the government attached to the Senate was indicated by the fact that 14 of its 96 seats were vacant. In theory, many sections of Canada were unrepresented. Actually, many a senator had lost any real contact with his home province."

"A Maritime senator died recently in Toronto, where he had made his home for years. An Alberta one forsook the province after his appointment and never went back."

"Attendance in the Senate is good when half the members are present. An ailing senator in his 90's recently showed up in Ottawa for a day. With the assistance of a doctor's certificate he would be able to stay at home the rest of the session and still draw full pay—\$8,000."

"All this is frustrating to the hard core of able men in the Senate who would like to be able to do a good job. But reform, if it is coming, is on the crawl."

Whatever Happened To S.C.?

Editorial in the Calgary Herald, February 25

The ghost of Social Credit is again haunting the provincial government. Of late years, it has made only infrequent visits to the assembly, having become markedly attenuated by neglect, and enfeebled by indifference. Indeed, it was left to an opposition member, H. J. MacDonald, of Calgary, to summon it to the present session.

Mr. MacDonald raised the unhappy spectre—it sleeps in a forgotten corner of the legislature building on a pile of old Blue Pledges—by remarking: "Either the government now realizes that the Social Credit doctrine was, and is, false, or the government is still pretending to implement Social Credit."

The effect of this challenge, according to reports, was not startling. Another Calgary member, Mrs. Rose Wilkinson, did express regret that the government had failed to re-affirm its faith in Social Credit in the Throne Speech, but there was not a murmur from the treasury benches.

Such a challenge would not have gone unanswered five or ten years ago. There would have been indignant denials from the government side, sturdy affirmations of faith in "the philosophy of Social Credit" and ringing denunciations of "the money barons". But on Wednesday—nary a peep.

All of this is somewhat saddening. Worse still, it tends to con-

firm the suspicions raised by Mr. MacDonald. The faithful, back in the hinterland, may well ask themselves: "Does the government really believe in Social Credit?" The Throne Speech, it is true, did promise an extension of the treasury branch system "to ensure our people the greatest possible measure of control over their own financial resources". But that is pallid stuff. The treasury branches have long since ceased to have any semblance of being instruments for implementation of Social Credit.

They are imitations, and not too successful imitations, of the banking system they were designed to replace. They offer the people no greater measure of control over their own financial resources than do their more successful competitors.

And what of the Social Credit Board, that instrument for enlightenment and progress? It has been relegated to limbo. The opposition members are even denied the wholesome amusement its annual reports once provided.

So what is left of Social Credit? Just a name, a party title, an article of faith—faith that was, never translated into works. Once the name spurred men to lofty oratory and wind-blown rhetoric. Now it merely saddens them, or worse still, annoys them. There is so much business, real business, to be done. On second thought, there always was.

Slippery, Empty Programs

By Mrs. Nellie Peterson,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

OF COURSE the tax burden on the small and average income is too heavy. Of course the cost-of-living is too high, especially when we consider that one half of the incomes earned in Canada are below the present income tax exemptions, that is below \$750, (single income recipients) or \$1,200 (married income recipients), per year! These are facts, long recognized by the C.C.F., which has consistently urged the raising of the income tax exemptions (so successfully that even the old-line parties have now followed suit) and the continuance, and where necessary the re-imposition of price controls.

The Liberal party, by the removal of price controls too soon, must carry its share of blame for the increased cost of living; how much worse matters would have been under a Cons.-S.C. alliance we can fairly guess, since these two parties, in spite of the fact that the monopoly industries have been caught with their profits up, have constantly been urging removal of all controls—in the sacred name of freedom!

Unlicensed Controls. Whose freedom?—we may well ask. For it is quite obvious that in our present state of shortages, the absence of government price-control merely opens the door to the unlicensed "controls" imposed by Big Business. These "controls", while increasing profits for the few, have decreased our purchasing power. That's a traditional conservative way to devalue the dollar!

"Cut taxes" makes a very popular slogan. S.C.'ers in Alberta have used it at every election though their every term in office has seen taxes increased. Until this year the Throne Speech did pay lip-service allegiance to Social Credit principles which were supposed to offer a substitute; now we are only presented with a true Conservative picture, complete with hysterical horror at the idea of the people exchanging their tax-burden for a proper share of the oil pool of wealth that underlies our province.

Like S.C. the Conservatives offer two diametrically opposed possibilities as piecemeal bait—lower taxes and increased social services. But unless the people own, and therefore receive the revenue from a wealth producing asset, social services and all other government costs must be met by taxation, direct or indirect. Any honest presentation of old-line party and S.C. programs, which include first and foremost the championship of so-called free enterprise, would admit that lower taxes mean curtailing of social services, etc.

But Big Business—the power behind these parties—wants lower taxes and greater profits. Since the only way the people of Canada might be induced to swallow this poisonous pill is to present it as candy, we witness the covering of it with a thick propaganda of hypocritical concern for those whose tax-burden is too great and whose income is too low to buy the high-priced products they helped produce.

The Conservative, S.C., and Liberal programs, under the scrutiny of reason, will prove as slippery and as empty as would a piece of lemon pie five minutes

(Continued on page 8)

With The Women

By Annie Campbell

SNOWSTORMS, cold weather, and streets sometimes icy, sometimes drifted, combined to cause the postponing of a good many meetings and a poor attendance at others during January and February. Let us hope the worst of the winter is over so that things may go on as usual for the rest of the season.

A similar hope was expressed in a letter received by the Calgary Women's Council of the C.C.F. from a miner's wife in Durban County, England: "We all hope and pray that the weather will continue to be kind to us so that the farmers will have a good year and that the miners will not be hampered in any way as they are now, in producing more coal than ever. That is the main thing for our country and if they can keep it up we will soon have the country back to normal."

Another miner's wife from the same town had this to say: "I do

not think the situation is this country is as bad as Churchill and his gang make it. . . . We are still able to manage with the price of most goods being controlled. If the Tory party were in power, the controls would come off. I never wish to see the Conservatives in power again."

Too bad we haven't a letter from a member of the League of British Housewives' saying what they think of a government that allows their children no more food than it allows to the children of miners and others of the lower orders. That would give us a balanced picture. Or would it?

An educational movie made in Scotland and seen lately by a Calgary group, shows how delinquent children are cared for there. The picture made it clear that adequate food, clothing and shelter are by no means the only important matters in a child's life. If physical defects are not corrected

MacINNIS THERE WITH THE READY RETORT.

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The "good old days" of Tory rule in Great Britain were under discussion in the Commons by Arthur Williams, (C.C.F., Ontario) who was not at all convinced of their goodness. In the exchange of crossfire A. L. Smith, (P.C., Calgary West) was heard to remark wistfully,

"There were no emergency powers then."

"There were emergencies," retorted Angus MacInnis, (C.C.F., Vancouver East).

there is a danger of the child developing an anti-social attitude. If both parents are away from home working, as is sometimes necessary, there is more likelihood of the child's getting into bad company and learning bad habits. In Scotland delinquent children are given a private trial in special courts and at that trial no uniforms are worn by policemen. Carefully chosen supervisors keep track of such children as are sent to their own homes again after warning and advice. Those whom it is found advisable to keep under detention, are sent to a special school where they are taught trades. Their behavior in the school decides when it is safe to let them leave. This would be a good film for C.C.F. clubs to show at their meetings.

Apparently the C.C.F. gets some publicity in other countries. A member of the Calgary Women's Council recently had a letter from a girl who is attending the state college in one of the western states asking for information about the C.C.F. The young lady planned to write a term paper on the C.C.F. as a part of her course in English history. We sent her "Make This Your Canada" and a number of other C.C.F. publications, together with a letter containing further information, and adding our best wishes for the success of her term paper. We hope she gets an "A."

And on the subject of schools, here is a story from the Manchester Guardian: A little girl in the primary class came home one day in tears. To her mother's query as to their cause, the little girl said "the teacher told me to sit there for the present, and then she never brought the present to me."

Women everywhere will be interested to hear that, for the first time, a woman has been appointed deputy leader of a parliamentary party. Word comes from England, that the Liberals have given that position to Lady Megan Lloyd George. The appointment, we are told, will be welcomed "not only by Liberals but by members of other parties who admire her charm and wit. She has preserved many of the qualities which made her father so remarkable and the House of Commons will be pleased to see them exhibited more often in debate."

I must work. I must fight this grim world I know. This agonized, ravished world where greed and hate grow. For the birth of a new one cleansed with blood, grief and tears. One world. A united world. Surely the time nears. When Freedom and Justice and Brotherhood shall be. When mankind shall be safe and mankind shall be free. —Fairy Walker.

Calgary representatives on the Provincial Women's Committee are Mrs. Harry Foster, 2309-6 Ave. N.W., for Calgary West, and Miss Edith Patterson, 1001 2nd St. N.E., for Calgary East.

The Honor Roll . . .

Amounts turned in by canvassers for memberships and People's Weekly subscriptions.

Calgary	J. Sykes, Calgary Const. C.C.F.	\$128.50
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LIESEMER, BRONSON AT HOLBORN MEET

A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., and H. E. Bronson, C.C.F. candidate for Jasper-Edson constituency, addressed a public meeting at Holborn school, in Stony Plain provincial constituency, on Monday. Holburn is in a favorable situation for the development of the Edmonton oilfield, and for the extension of rural power lines. Farmers present at the meeting indicated exasperation over the provincial government's policies with respect to both oil and power. Particular reference was made to the policy of making road grants to oil companies while denying them to local municipalities; and to the prohibitive cost of getting power lines installed under the auspices of the Calgary Power Co.

Sold Out to Big Shots
With reference to this, Mr. Liesemer pointed out how consistently the Social Credit government had acted on behalf of the oil and power companies. He indicated that under the present system oil companies could take out hundreds of millions of dollars to line their own pockets. There could be no further doubt, he said, that Social Credit was now completely Tory, and had sold out to the Big Shots.

Urges Orderly Marketing
Mr. Bronson denounced the rejection of orderly marketing for farm products which has characterized Social Credit, Liberal and Conservative policy. He stated that the falling prices for grain and livestock were the first breaks in the post-war boom, and that only the C.C.F. policy of establishing marketing boards could prevent

MENTZ SPEAKER AT VERDUN SCHOOL

"A good time was had by all," may well cover a report of a C.C.F. event of Saturday, Feb. 26, at Verdun School, Wetaskiwin constituency. Entertainment was provided by Floyd Johnson of Edmonton; who showed four interesting films on Swedish co-operatives, an African technicolor and "funnies" for the youngsters.

Guest speaker was Walter Mentz, of Edmonton, who spoke on "Storm Clouds on the Horizon". From the comments during the social hour it was evident that the farmers are concerned with the approaching crisis on this continent. The grain market tells the tale.

The ladies served lunch after the program. The home-made cakes and the delicious toffee were certainly appreciated by the large crowd in attendance at Verdun school.

The chairman of the meeting was Hugo Schmees, president of the local.

farmers from being the first and greatest sufferers in the coming slump.

Mr. Fred Berry, president of Holburn C.C.F. club, and Mr. C. Burger, secretary-treasurer, were in charge of the meeting. An enthusiastic discussion period followed the addresses by Mr. Liesemer and Mr. Bronson.

Asking a woman her age is like buying a second-hand car. The speedometer's been set back. But you can't tell just how far.

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Adult Arthritics

(Continued from page 1)

as an "unwilling concession." "Surely," he said, "adult sufferers do not have any less right to help and any less need for help than child sufferers. The opposition will never rest until the government that proclaims its own Christianity from every housepost and every station in the country, completes the Christian task of caring for all arthritic sufferers."

"In the field of provincial-municipal relations the demand of my colleague, Mr. Roper, time after time in this house and before the public for a conference to study and amend these relations resulted in a compromise in the appointment of the Judge commission," said Mr. Liesemer. "While we voiced objection to the appointment of the deputy-minister of municipal affairs as sole commissioner, for the most part the recommendations of the Judge report were the very demands that the C.C.F. had been making for some time and we commend the government for promising that they will be implemented. We disagree with the amount suggested by the Judge report for education and will continue to press the provincial government for a full contribution of 50% of the cost of elementary and secondary education."

The city of Calgary will be pleased to receive the equivalent of taxes on provincial buildings in that city. This kind of thing has been done from the beginning by the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan.

Highways

"We commend also the decision to give more attention to rural and secondary highways in the province. This too, the C.C.F. members pressed for in the last three sessions in particular, and we await the budget with interest and with caution to note the exact

amount of money that will be used for this purpose."

Oil

Mr. Liesemer said that the magnificent struggle that my colleague and leader, Mr. Roper, has put up during the last five years to get for the people a bigger share of the wealth from our oil will cause his name to be written in history as one of the great benefactors of the people of this province. Laughter and derision will not blind history to the fact that before his epic struggle, the foreign exploiters were getting all of our oil lands with a measly 1/4 royalty and that now, his fight for retention to the Crown of 50% of the lands in a proven field has brought vast increases in revenue to the people over what would have come to them otherwise. The tragedy is that only part of his demand has been accepted. And while the foreign monopoly now pays something more for its right to grab our resources, the monopoly is as firmly in the saddle as ever.

Heartbreaking

"I think the recent sale of two sections of land in Redwater serve to highlight more than mere words, of ours ever have done or could do, what tremendous wealth the people of Alberta have under the C.C.F. policy. The two sections of land which had been retained by the Crown were sold for \$5,000,000—\$5,000,000 more than the people would have had prior to Mr. Roper's demand for reservation by the Crown of half the land in a proven field. That is a big sum of money. But over the next 20 years how much oil will come out of these two sections? \$50,000,000, \$50,000,000, \$100,000,000? No one knows the exact amount, but it will be many, many times the amount of the sale. And that was our oil. We knew it was there. All we had to do was put the wells down ourselves and millions of dollars would have been ours instead of belonging to the foreign oil monopolists. We could have treated the holders of surface rights much more generously than the government can ever hope to do. We could have improved our social and educational services and lowered our taxes. It is almost heartbreaking to see flowing into foreign pockets money from our oil all because we have a government that is so blindly doctrinaire in its opposition to any measure of Socialism that it will sell for a fraction of its value an asset that once used is gone forever."

Pensions

Mr. Liesemer said he viewed also with praise the promise of higher-pensions for various categories of our citizens. "I am going to renew my plea made first last year that the government include in recent increases those pensioners of the Workmen's Compensation Board—both widows and permanent disability cases—who are pensioners of accidents prior to 1948," he declared. There are still widows who are getting inadequate amounts," he explained. "To me it is uncivilized, inhuman and totally un-Christian to let these poor women struggle along on a pittance when prices are so high and when the province could afford the few thousand dollars to make their life worth living," he continued.

"Surely any member who calls himself a Christian would support such an item in the budget, and I am calling on the premier before his budget is made up to think once in terms of humanity and include the necessary amount to help these helpless people."

Nazi Sympathizers

(Continued from Page 1)

peared to have concerned himself actively with the Vichyites, calling them "heroes of France", and saying, in a press statement last October:

20 Living in Montreal

"The four (named with de Bernoville) are not the only ones here, I could name you twenty living in Montreal. I have one working for me now. There was another here in this office this morning, a man under sentence of death with no passport at all. Nearly all the rest are here under false passports—naturally."

"I will do everything to keep de Bernoville from being delivered to the present government of France, a government of cretins, assassins and bandits."

Mr. Stewart devoted his entire forty minutes in the Throne Speech debate on February 22nd to a crushing denunciation of those who have protected these men by harboring them in Canada. He was not finished when his time expired, and promised to continue at the next opportunity.

"Why were these men with 'the diseased minds of fascists' sheltered in Canada, while many humble people were kept out, including Germans who fought Hitler and Nazism but are barred because they are German nationals? Mr. Stewart demanded. "One Ukrainian woman cannot come to join her relatives in this country because she suffers from trachoma, 'a disease of the eyes,' he said.

Mr. Stewart described the case histories of four collaborationists who were ordered deported last fall along with de Bernoville when their illegal entry into Canada was discovered. The deportation orders have not been executed, and that of de Bernoville has now been set aside.

Condemned By Own Countrymen
The men were:

Julien Gaudens Labedanne—condemned to death and public degradation by a court in his own country.

Georges Benoit, Montel—found guilty of treason by a court in France.

André Charles Emmanuel Bousat—member of the militia.

Jean Louis Hue—militiaman, under warrant for arrest.

To these names Mr. Stewart added that of Michel Lucien Signeur, sentenced to death by a court of Poitiers.

Direct information from France had come to Mr. Stewart from the president of the National Federation of Maquis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Colonel Romans Petit, who, writing on February 16, 1949, gave dossiers regarding these men and said:

Used Inhuman Means

"We know that in Canada a certain opinion looks upon all resisters as Communists. . . . Personally I was the object of very sharp attacks on the part of Communists after the liberation. It suffices to state that our testimony is influenced by no political consideration. We take our stand not merely from the viewpoint of French interests but also from the viewpoint of humanity. We cannot forget that the militiamen resorted to inhuman means towards all our people who fell into their hands.

"We believe that you are in possession of a few depositions

with references to Bernoville. On behalf of all our resister comrades, I thank you, Mr. Member, and assure you of our deep consideration."

Mr. Stewart read a detailed statement of torture proceedings carried out against a young French leader of the resistance movement, Maurice Nedey, later decorated by the British government as well as by his own. The torture, consisting of beatings and burning by electric wires, was carried out by order of de Bernoville and in his presence; in an effort to make Nedey reveal the location of Maquis forces and the whereabouts of British parachutists.

De Bernoville "was instrumental in setting up in France a Gestapo organization" to rout out those who remained loyal to the Allied cause during the German occupation. . . . His work resulted in the death of many Allied soldiers," Mr. Stewart charged.

Important People Interested

If de Bernoville were returned to France he would receive a new trial in the courts of that democratic nation, Mr. Stewart said. In the face of this, action was taken in Quebec to keep the French count in Canada, and de Bernoville's counsel, Bernard Bourdon, was reported to have said, "Since I took over this case many important people have displayed an interest in it."

"I am quite sure they have; but I should like to know who those important people are," said Mr. Stewart. "How tremendously important and powerful they must be to be able to induce the government to upset the laws of Canada, to some extent, and allow in those who on moral grounds are not eligible to enter this country. They must be tremendously important people."

"I remember last year, when seven unhappy Jews were deported from this country because they had come in illegally. I spoke to the then minister about their case. I knew they had violated the law. I was afraid they might have to be deported, but I wanted to see if there were any grounds for clemency in their cases, in view of what they had suffered. The then minister said no; that if we should allow them to stay we would establish a precedent. That precedent had been established; I suppose the minister knew that all these fascists were here, but he deported those Jews who apparently had no very important friends."

Mr. Stewart directly accused the Conservatives of sympathy for the French collaborationists. "Significant applause had come from Tony benches when an Independent Quebec M.P., Frederick Dorion, had risen to speak in de Bernoville's defence. Asked about the matter, Tony leader Drew had replied, 'No comment.' Montreal's Mayor Houde, one-time leader of the Quebec Conservative party and rumored to be a Conservative candidate in the next federal election, had spoken freely of his efforts to keep de Bernoville from being deported.

"Is this the reason why the leader of the Conservative party has had nothing to say about this matter? After all, is the entry of

More Benefits

(Continued from page 1)

1. Accident insurance, limit \$10,000.

2. Public Liability insurance limit \$5,000 one person, \$10,000 one accident.

3. Property damage insurance limit \$1,000. (\$100 Deductible in Saskatchewan only).

4. Collision to a actual cash value (with varying deductibles beginning with \$100 on private passenger cars).

5. Fire to actual cash value (same deductible as collision).

6. Theft to actual cash value (same deductible as fire and collision).

"Because of the higher cash value and the higher cost of body work for a super-streamlined postwar car, the old license-premium rates of \$4.50 and \$6.00 for two ranges of wheelbase will be replaced by rates of \$4.50 (for older and cheaper cars), \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 (the latter for expensive postwar models).

The old scale of \$5 to \$10 for farm trucks will be increased to dollar across the board."

Mr. Fines gave an example of fairness of the new rates in three cases, using each time the latest private company quotation available. License premium for a 1932 Ford will cost \$4.50, compared with \$18.50 for the same coverage with a private company. A 1936 Chevrolet will cost \$6.00 for license insurance, \$18.50 with a private firm. And a 1947 Buick Roadmaster which would call for a private company premium of \$37 will require a license premium of just \$10.

known enemies to the democratic cause into Canada a matter of political strategy, of vote-getting," Mr. Stewart demanded.

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Notes On Current Events

By William Irvine, M.P.

Dangerous People

Here is a noted example of how unscrupulous men twist the words of the famous to meet the opposite of the author's intent. Mr. Arthur B. Wood, President of the five million-dollar Sun Life Assurance Company, when addressing the shareholders' meeting recently suggested Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, ostensibly to bolster the argument for private insurance corporations. The words quoted were "bring the magic of averages to the rescue of millions." Without regard to the context, Mr. Wood, through the clamor of Churchill's name, sought to convey to the public the idea that his company was actually introducing "the magic of averages to rescue millions."

But what Mr. Wood, as the head of a gigantic financial enterprise, was talking about and what Mr. Churchill was talking about were two very different things. Indeed if C.C.F.'ers con-

sidered that the romance of a Churchill would strengthen their appeal for an all-inclusive national insurance scheme they might truthfully and fittingly quote the same passage which Mr. Wood used for the opposite purpose.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Churchill spoke the words attributed to him in the British House of Commons while he was advocating a national system of compulsory insurance. We have but to quote the entire passage to reveal the dishonesty of using it as Mr. Wood used it. Mr. Churchill said: "The time is now ripe for another great advance and every one can see what large savings will be in administration, once the whole process of insurance has become unified, compulsory and national. Here is a real opportunity for what I once called, 'bringing the magic of averages to the rescue of millions.' Therefore, you must rank me and my colleagues as strong partisans of

national compulsory insurance for all classes, for all purposes from the cradle to the grave."

These words just quoted, and made no doubt for political effect prior to the last General Election in Britain, are a far cry from supporting companies like the Sun Life. We think that Mr. Wood, the president of that company, and the presidents of all other similar companies, should read Mr. Churchill's speech and then quote it all against themselves.

Men who quote others as Mr. Wood quoted Churchill should look to themselves with careful scrutiny. People who quote so inaccurately are either ignorant of the facts or else they do it deliberately with a purpose. If done in ignorance they should apologize publicly both for their own and the misquoted author's sake. Those who do it deliberately are dangerous people and not to be trusted with anything of value or with any task of social importance.

Closing In

Gradually but surely and relentlessly the coming depression approaches. The near tide may yet be years away but the tide has turned. No one can say how low that tide will eventually ebb. The only gauge we have is that of past years of depression. And unless the powers that be in America and Canada can alter economic trends in their spheres—so to speak—the ebb will flow back to the near.

Protest was made on the floor of the House last week over approximately 25,000 unemployed in the city of Vancouver. The unemployed of that city described the situation as a crisis equal to that of the great Fraser Valley flood of the spring of 1948. Unemployment of that dimension, however, is not regarded as being in any sense a crisis. It is normal

as usual and nothing is done to meet it.

Washington dispatches tell of 3,000,000 unemployed in the United States, with 100,000 railway men laid off during the last 60 days. But even this is hardly noticed for the reasons that (1) There are 57,000,000 persons still at work; so why worry about a mere 3,000,000 who have no work? They have been moved from the realm of human entities to the drab anomalous position of digits in a column. (2) The profit rate is still high, the nation is still prosperous according to the economic doctors who are examining the state of the nation. (3) Unless and until the unemployed total at least 5,000,000 there is nothing to worry about. It is as if the doctor said "Your fever is only 99; you have no need to worry

until your fever rises to at least 103."

These were the reasons given by Ewan Clague why 3,000,000 unemployed was nothing to worry about. The report said further that "Top House economists... are known to share Clague's optimistic opinion. The country, they feel, is in a healthy condition despite falling prices and rising unemployment." Such words remind us of the empty optimism of Mr. Hoover just on the eve of the 1929 crash. It takes more than one tide to bring about a "neap tide". Ebb and flow follows ebb and flow. Each succeeding tide flows shorter and ebbs further until the neap. Yes the low tide is coming as slowly and imperceptibly as usual, but it is coming. Depression despite E.R.P. and war preparation is relentlessly closing in.

Nebuchadnezzar's Aunt

Mr. John Gunther, who has written about the inside of nearly everything, when writing of "Inside Europe Today," says: "The chief hope for Europe, outside the immediate artificial respiration provided by E.R.P., is the growth and consolidation into power of moderate, Socialist governments like that of England, or coalitions between moderate Socialists and moderate Catholic groups, as in Belgium and The Netherlands. One thing to be said firmly is something that Americans, from their fortunate vantage point, may not like to hear, namely, that old Europe Capitalism is as dead in Europe as Nebuchadnezzar's Aunt."

That Capitalism is dead in Europe I believe to be a fact. Ordinarily such a fact would disturb the world no more than have other great changes in history. As things are, however, the European situation cannot be taken with the sang-froid with which we take historical events in our stride. For it is not the foreign policy of the U.S.A.—the greatest economic and military power of all time—based on the rebuilding of Capitalism in Europe? But if it be true as Gunther says and as many of us believe true, that Capitalism in Europe is dead, then the foreign policy of the U.S.A. is being based on a corpse; the new capitalist

giant, on this continent is replenishing his profits by acting as mortician to his deceased brother across the Atlantic, and that the people of Europe can hardly hope to live forever on the funeral expenses even though paid by the American people.

European economy can be revived only when rebuilt in its proper setting as part of a world economy, and a world economy based on world co-operation at the international level. Co-operation is the very antithesis of Capitalism, both in spirit and structure. Europe is older than America. In Europe Capitalism has run its course. Europeans know it. And they know that only that type of planned economic co-operation which Socialism offers can meet the needs of nations today.

Road Safety College Is Opened



MECHANICAL QUIZ of road signs is taken by Mary Miles, one of the first schoolgirls to attend the recently opened, national college for road safety study in London. Named Rospa House, run by Britain's Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, equipped with \$100,000 worth of machines and models, the college is open for the free use of schools, police, other groups interested in road safety, and the individual in the street, pedestrian or motorist.

VERBAL SPANKING FOR HON. MR. URE

The newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. David Ure, M.L.A. from Red Deer, received a neat verbal spanking from A. J. E. Liesemer, (C.C.F., Calgary) in the course of the

latter's remarks on the Throne Debate on Monday.

After frequent interjections and interruptions from the Minister, the Calgary member finally stopped in the middle of a sentence and commented: "Mr. Speaker, the honorable member from Red Deer has just been promoted to Cabinet rank. During his days as a back-bencher he constituted himself the No. 1 heckler of opposition speakers. Someone should tell him, sir, that he's a big boy now and can leave cat-calls to somebody else. Indeed, for the sake of the decorum of the house it would be well if the Premier would take the Minister quietly aside and give him a little talk, kindly but firm, on the subject of 'How to Behave like a Cabinet Minister'."

Mr. Liesemer then proceeded with the debate while the Minister of Agriculture, somewhat red of face, buried himself in his papers and interrupted no more.

That a girdle is an elastic supplement to a stern reality.

Another Brushoff

(Continued from Page 2) today he is remembered only as the hated name that brought misery and suffering to one generation in Europe. The 20th century is the century of the winning of economic freedom. When history is written, it is remembered that all Social Credit will be only the name of that little group who delayed progress for a few years on this small part of the earth's surface.

The honorable member for Drumheller was right. Britain and the Scandinavian countries led in achieving political freedom in the 19th century. And today British and Scandinavian countries are leading again in achieving economic freedom for people of the world.

We who are in the movement of Canadian Democratic Socialism are proud to be making our contribution to the progress of man. Whether it is large or small, whether we two sitting here actually live or not to assess the value of our own work, we are making the best contribution that we can, full of the knowledge that it is a contribution which must be made, and content to do what we can to free our fellow-Canadians from the monopoly octopus which this so-called Social Credit government of Alberta is fighting so valiantly to maintain and which it will so inevitably fail to save.

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General Workers of America No. 180, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101-103 Ave. 10th St., Edmonton, Alberta. President, Harry Williamson, 3548 101st Ave. Tel. 101. Sec. 1, J. A. Smith, 11842 86th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. P. O. Box 9818, Edmonton, Alberta.

WRIGHTS, No. 209, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, 101-103 Ave. 10th St., Edmonton, Alberta. President, J. Graham, 11947 - 92 St., Edmonton, Alberta.

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Local 280 (Swifts)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.
Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; Ritchie Community Hall—8:00 p.m.
Local 348 (Horse Coop)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
Local 396 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.

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On Bill 135

GARSON DUCKS AS BENTLEY QUERIES

OTTAWA, (GPA).—An exchange between T. J. Bentley (C.C.F., Swift Current) and the new Justice Minister, Stuart S. Garson, has extended over a week in the House of Commons and provoked a few quiet chuckles at Garson's expense.

All dates back to the government Bill 135, passed last session to amend the Wheat Board Act. The ambiguous Bill was an effort to mollify the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in its loud annual demand to bring the marketing of coarse grains under the Board. Last session the Act was amended to permit the government, at its discretion, to bring oats or barley or both within the exclusive marketing control of the Board. But no order-in-council was forthcoming to implement that amendment.

Alberta Stalled

To explain the delay, cabinet ministers Howe and Gardiner expressed the cautious view that the three provincial governments would have to pass complementary legislation before action could be taken. Saskatchewan promptly did; Alberta stalled; but Premier Garson of Manitoba flatly objected. It wasn't, necessary, said Premier Garson (sitting right alongside the Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

The press reported that a letter had gone from Premier Garson to the Department of Justice at Ottawa, asking for a ruling. The farmers, of course, saw all this as a stall, which only meant that another crop of oats and barley was subject to the price fluctuations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

And scarcely had Mr. Garson delivered his maiden speech this winter in the House of Commons when Tom Bentley, a Pool member and anti-Grain Exchange man from "way back, politely raised the question of the letter.

Had Mr. Garson, Minister of Justice, received the letter from Mr. Garson, Premier of Manitoba? If so, what was his reply?

Ducks Whole Issue

Three times Mr. Bentley asked, and three times Mr. Garson put him off. At last the minister decided it was safest to duck the whole issue.

"The minister has not been asked for a ruling as to the need for provincial legislation to make effective the amendments to the Wheat Board Act passed at the last session of parliament," he said flatly.

The whole matter was under discussion at a conference in Ottawa early this week, with representatives from the three prairie provinces meeting with Dominion government men and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The C.F.A. passed an especially strong

Where Did The

(Continued from page 1)

Parliament to his summer home at Kingmere."

The 59-tenants of the "disgraceful" structure were refusing to move in face of eviction, though the building was condemned. They had no other place to go. A woman lived in two rooms with her twelve children and her elderly mother. In another single room lived a 60-year-old invalid, his wife and four children.

For \$20,000.

At the same time, a prominent Ottawa contractor was finishing five fine homes for sale at an average price of \$20,000 each. They were described, as having "many modern built-in features," a private bathroom for the master bedroom, an extra bedroom and bathroom on the ground floor, and dishwashing machines and garbage disposal units.

Mr. Nicholson reminded Parliament that a subsidy of nearly half a million dollars had been handed over to Cramp Limited, plumbing manufacturers, "but this parliament took no interest in finding out what materials were produced with that subsidy or where they went."

Did half a million dollars of public money go into extra bathrooms for \$20,000 homes? The Mackenzie member demanded.

Mr. Nicholson recommended direct subsidies to provide, plumbing equipment, electrical supplies and refrigeration for rural homes. He quoted the 1944 Curtis report which showed 92 per cent of Canada's farm homes without bathing facilities or flush toilets.

10% of People Get Them

"Ninety per cent of the homes built in 1947 and 1948 went to the 10 per cent of the people who needed shelter least," the Socialist member declared.

Federal subsidies for low-rental housing was essential, and a Dominion - Provincial - Municipal conference to plan a housing program for Canada ought to be called at once by the federal government.

Slippery, Empty

(Continued from Page 4)

after being nailed to the wall. The C.C.F. offers to the people of Canada the only program based on those sound ethical and economic principles which alone guarantee revision of our present unfair tax burdens, increased social security, prosperity and true freedom.

Have you sent to the C.C.F. office for your copy of the C.C.F. program? It costs but ten cents to be better informed, and to help inform your neighbor.

request for action at their January convention in Saskatoon. No statement on the results of the conference has yet been issued.

On Communist Charge

LIESEMER FLAYS TACTICS OF S.C.

Commenting on the attempt of the mover of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, F. C. Colbourne, to link the C.C.F. with Communism, A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F. member for Calgary, said the C.C.F. "has never wanted nor accepted Communist support."

There were "possible explanations for Mr. Colbourne's misinformation," said Mr. Liesemer. He did not keep up with current events otherwise he would have known that Tim Buck has officially withdrawn an endorsement which was neither wanted nor accepted by the C.C.F. As a public man, continued Mr. Liesemer, surely Mr. Colbourne would not wish "people to suspect" that "public statements made by him are irresponsible merely because he does not trouble to find out the truth. Another explanation was that Mr. Colbourne was, up-to-date on affairs—but for the sake of political propaganda deliberately said something he knew to be untrue, an imputation of political dishonesty which Mr. Liesemer said he did not make against the honorable member.

S.C. Tie-Up With Communists

It was both surprising and ironically amusing, said Mr. Liesemer, that the very people who most frequently used the propaganda line of a tie-in between the "C.C.F. and the Communists" had themselves a tie-up with the Communists back in 1938. The C.C.F. had rejected Communist support, he continued, but in the Edmonton by-election of 1938 the present premier and attorney-general publicly fraternized on a public platform with national leaders of the Communist party. Not only that, but these S.C. cabinet members had thanked the Communists for their help, shook hands, slapped them on the back, and sang victory songs with them. "How hypocritical, how to falsely accuse others of what their own leaders were guilty of," commented the C.C.F. M.L.A. "I suppose it is the old technique of the Hitlerian lie to distract attention from their own errors.

"There is another aspect of the lie that Social Credit may not have thought about," observed the speaker. "To the very extent that it is successful, to the very extent that you get people to believe that there is no difference between C.C.F. reform and the totalitarianism of Communism, when the time of another depression comes and reform becomes imperative, then at that time and to that very extent will the people have been trained to believe that only Communism can bring reform.

"And," he warned, "to the extent that you are successful in identifying the church's opposition to Communism with an opposition to all reform, to that extent when the need for reform becomes apparent to all, will you have taught the people to believe that Christianity is opposed to reform and you will have taken chances with religion itself.

"Surely those Social Credit Christians who lie about the C.C.F. are doing the devil's own work. And so I say to all who lie about the C.C.F. for the temporary advantage of winning a few seats, beware lest the lies you tell are believed, lest when the time for change comes, you will have taught the people to make no distinction between change and Communism and you yourselves are dragged down along with all democrats in a holocaust of your own making."

Depression Worse

(Continued from page 1)

ing World War I, 1925 to 1929, and since 1944. On balance over the years the scales have tipped in favor of urban people. Our present brief period of equality for Canadian agriculture is threatened by international complications of trade and currencies.

"Today there are two great problems or dangers which confront Canadian agriculture and our economy as a whole. The first is the imminent danger of severe deflation which would bring about a much sharper fall in the prices received by farmers than in the prices paid by farmers. The second problem is the future breakdown in international trade at the end of the present period of American financial aid to Europe, unless by that time exchange difficulties are ironed out and trade is restored on a broad multilateral basis."

The Federation once again pressed the government for a national marketing act.

It commended the government for its continued efforts to bring about an international wheat agreement and urged further action along the same line. It also asked that when final adjustment is made in the British wheat agreement, producers be settled with for wheat sold in the domestic market at a price not less than the average price under the U.K. agreement.

Coarse Grains

The Federation again urged the placing of coarse grain marketing under the Wheat Board.

The brief urged the government to appeal the decision of the Supreme Court respecting margarine. In the event the decision of the court was upheld and manufacture of margarine continues, the brief asked that the yellow color of butter be reserved for that product and that substitutes be prevented from use of that color.

The brief asked for assurance of a floor price for butter for five years, and that 62 cents wholesale be the floor price for 1949. Changes of not more than 5% should be established each year.

Union Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

Research Director of the C.C.L. Harry Chappell; General Representative of the C.B.R.E. and O.T.W. Professors A. S. Tweedie, S. G. Hillier and H. B. Mayo of the University of Alberta are also scheduled to give some of the lectures.

Varied Topics

Subjects covered will include "Job of a Steward," "Labor Legislation and Arbitration," "Meeting Procedures and Public Speaking," "How We Are Governed," "Finance and Organization," "How to Make a Local Union Serve Its Members More Effectively."

The Institute will conclude with a banquet at the Macdonald Hotel on Sunday at 6:30 p.m.

A political action workshop will be held on Monday, March 14, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Board Room of the Edmonton Labor Council, 19128 - 95 Street. Roy Jamha, 10128 98th Street, is chairman of the Institute.

Mass Rally

The Institute will conclude with a C.C.L. union mass rally and social at the Tricardero ballroom on Tuesday, March 15, at 7:30 sharp with A. R. Mosher, president of the C.C.L., Fred Dowling and Murray Cotterill as speakers. There will be a dance and bingo games following the meeting. Tickets are 50 cents each.

Edmonton C.C.F. is cancelling its regular meeting on March 15th in order to give the members an opportunity to hear Mr. Mosher.

That, according to experts, lot of bright children should be applauded—with one hand.

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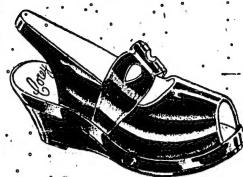
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